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SHATTUC AND BUNDY. Congressman Shattuc, of Ohio, has gained a great deal of unfavorable notoriety for himself by appointing as a cadet to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis a colored youth by the name of Bundy.

So far, only two colored cadets ever have been entered at Annapolis, and neither of them was graduated. It remains to be seen whether Bundy will pass the preliminary examination; but if he does, it is generally predicted that he will not stay at the academy long enough to graduate.

Furthermore, while there he will be a social outcast, he will have no sort of social recognition from the other cadets, and must lead a detestably lonely life.

And in the improbable event that Bundy should graduate and receive his commission, he would meet with even more freezing treatment aboard the ship to which he might be assigned. There are two negro officers in our army, but none in the navy, and it is said to be the determination of the majority of the naval officers that there shall never be any if they can prevent it.

Disagreeable as would be the presence of a negro officer in any regiment in our service, it would be ten times worse aboard any of our ships. In the army the officers' quarters are not confined in space as they are in the navy. Hence the greater antagonism to the black officer in the navy compared with that in the army.

All of these facts are probably known to Bundy, but he persists in his purpose. It seems impossible for him to understand that the man who is willing to submit to the ostracism that he will meet in the competitive examination that Shattuc caused to be held, without any limit as to color or condition.

It is impossible for the negro to force himself into the society of respectable white people, no matter whether he is provided or not with a commission from the United States Government. Moreover, it will be many generations hence— if the time will ever come—when the enlisted men of the navy will be willing to be commanded by a negro. Who can believe that the enlisted men would be as tractable and servicable under a black officer as under a white officer?

Nor does this feeling of superiority find lodgment alone in the breasts of southerners. The cadets and the officers from the North are as hostile to Bundyties as the men of the South. The feeling is of Nature's ordering, and is to be found in the breasts of all our people.

The whites who become instrumental in such appointments as that of Bundy's harm rather than benefit the black man. It may be argued, however, that the Bundy question is not a social question, but one of "equal rights" before the law. But that position is only partly correct; for it must be accepted as a rule that no officer can properly serve his country either in the army or in the navy when he is separated from his brother officers by a social gulf. White men in all of the armies and navies of the world have found themselves in this position, and have been compelled to resign, for the good of the service and for their own peace of mind. How, then, can the Bundyties escape?

It is because we are really a friend of the negro—especially of the "obedient" negro—that we speak so candidly. If we were his enemy, we could not do him a worse turn than to urge him to thrust himself into the army and navy and into general society, in the face of all sorts of opposition, but not so. We would warn him in advance, while the Shattucs of the land would make him learn experience by pulling chestnuts out of the fire for them. That is just the difference between those who arouse false hopes in the negro, and those who tell him the plain, unvarnished truth.

Since the Supreme Court of Tennessee has decided that it is the duty of a counsel to use tears where they would probably benefit his client, each of our law

schools would do well to establish a course in lachrymology. Nearly all actors have learned to laugh or cry at the roles require, and we should think law students would be quite as apt to learn, since tear-shedding is to be, henceforth, a recognized duty of the profession. "If you would make your hearer cry, you must cry yourself."

DOCTOR SHIELDS. For one of his years, Dr. Charles M. Shields had risen to eminence in his profession, and we look upon his death as a public loss. He was endowed by nature with qualities that specially fitted him for the practice of medicine, and he had taken particularly high rank in his specialty.

He was not only a practitioner, but a student and a teacher. He kept abreast of the literature of his profession and had improved his mind by constant reading and observation—much of the latter in foreign lands, whether he usually went to spend his summer vacations. And in his chair at the Virginia Medical College he proved to be a conscientious and able teacher. Furthermore, he was very good and kind to the poor. He had a cheerful smile, and a tender heart and gentle hand, which made him a welcome attendant upon all the sick and suffering.

Many others he had saved, but he could not save himself, nor was it in the power of any one earth-born successfully to combat the insidious disease that had laid hold upon him. But the faith that was in him assured him of a new life out of the suffering and death that gave Good Friday its place in the calendar.

INDUSTRIAL INDEPENDENCE. Experiments in beet sugar culture are being made in various Southern States. Virginia included, with a view, if the experiments prove successful, of attempting to build up and foster the beet sugar industry. As to the matter of culture, an expert who has given the subject long study, says that by the proper selection of seed adapted to a special locality there need be no difficulty about the production. The only point, therefore, that remains to be considered is, would the establishment of beet-sugar plants in the South pay? If so, it may be regarded as settled that these plants would prove a source of profit to our farmers also.

Many persons believe that there is much in the industry for the people of the South, and they give substantial reasons for the faith that is in them. Among other things we are told that a factory at which raw sugar can be manufactured profitably can be built and equipped for the cost of an average cotton factory, and a list is given of towns few persons have ever heard of, where such plants are in successful operation. But a more important statement is that at a small factory the sugar can be refined sufficiently to go immediately into consumption in the territory adjacent to the factory, and the producer would have the advantage of his products, being free from the freight and other charges to which competing sugar shipped from other places would be subject. Indeed, cases are cited of small plants, the entire outputs of which are consumed in their respective neighborhoods.

It has been asserted, and no doubt the assertion is well founded, that the people of the United States use more sugar per capita than those of any other country under the sun. Certain it is, that in an average family in this country sugar has become almost as much a necessity as flour or meal. The advocates of the South's embarking extensively in the beet-sugar industry suggest that small sugar mills be scattered about the country, after the manner of the grist mills, and that larger plants be established in the cities and towns for refining the surplus raw sugar of the country plants.

Unquestionably, as these advocates present the case, sugar-beet culture and the manufacture of beet sugar would seem to hold in them the possibility of a very important local industrial development at the South. One of the greatest needs of this section is a series of industrial enterprises along the line of the proposed beet-sugar factories. If we are ever to stop paying heavy tribute to the North, we must manufacture, as far as possible, the raw material that comes out of our mines and from our forests and fields. We must strike for industrial independence, and we must strike for financial, agricultural, and commercial independence.

CONTEMPT OF COURT. Judicial tyranny in the matter of punishing persons for "contempt of court" is becoming very common, and has assumed various phases recently. One of the most notable cases of late occurrence is reported from Wisconsin. In the last political campaign a certain judge was a candidate for re-election to the Circuit bench, and as such, one would suppose, was as legitimate a target for criticism as any other candidate standing for the suffrages of the people. Proceeding upon this hypothesis, the Free Press of Eau Claire, which opposed the re-election of the judge, printed, while the court was in session, a sharp criticism of the candidate, and forthwith the offending editor was hauled into court for "contempt."

The defendant reasserted the criticism, claiming it was justified by the facts, whereupon the editor and his attorney were each sentenced to thirty days in jail.

An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of the State, which promptly issued a restraining order against the carrying out of the sentence; but the irate judge of the lower court moved that the appellate tribunal quash its own prohibition, on the ground that every court has the right to punish for contempt, when such contempt has been committed in its presence. The Supreme Court, however, declined to take this view of the matter, and ordered a full return of the proceedings. In the meantime the Circuit judge was defeated of re-election, and the Wisconsin papers fear that he will not push the case, and the Supreme Court will not be able to find a way to pass upon the merits of the question.

As to the matter of his ex-honor's not pushing the case, "if not, why not?" we ask. Under all the circumstances, what is to prevent him from claiming, as did a certain other judge we once heard of, that he was "an object of contempt on or off the bench?"

My support of Grant was no wider a departure from what I had been than General Robert E. Lee's when he asked Grant to endorse his petition for amnesty and pardon. General Lee simply changed in conformity with circumstances—Colonel John B. Mosby in a letter to A. M.

Yost, Esq., published in the Staunton Spectator-Vindicator. When did General Lee ask Grant to endorse his petition for amnesty and pardon? This is the first we ever heard of it.

A New Jersey justice of the peace has died "of a broken heart" on account of the disgrace of having been indicted for embezzling an insane woman's funds. It seems almost incredible, if the charge against him be true, that his heart was not touched earlier.

The home towns of McKinley and Hobart have both now gone Democratic, a fact that is suggestive, to say the least of it.

Possibly Turkey and Greece are regularly at war with each other without being "sinister" of the fact.

Democratic Primary Plan. (Petersburg Index-Appeal.) No Democrat can reasonably complain that he is debarred from participating in the next primary election in this city on account of convictions on a charge of embezzlement. The conditions imposed by the primary plan just published are not only fair, but liberal—viz., that the voter shall not have voted the Republican ticket in 1892, and that he will pledge himself to support the nominees of the primary. If the bolters of last November do not return to the polls under this plan, it is only because they do not wish to return.

THE EASTERN SHORE. A Pastor Called—A Lively Fight—Amusing Story. ONANCOCK, VA., April 15.—(Special.)—The Rev. H. S. Simmerman, rector of Accomac parish in the northern part of this county, has been holding weekly services in the Episcopal church at Onancock and Accomac Courthouse during the Lenten season, these churches being at present without a pastor.

Preparations are making for the coming session of the Norfolk Presbytery, which will be held in the city of Norfolk next Tuesday. The Rev. J. H. Henderlite, of Smyth county, Va., who is temporarily filling the pulpit of the Presbytery church at Onancock, and Accomac Courthouse, has been invited to become pastor of these churches, and has signified his willingness to accept, if the presbytery shall approve the call. It is thought he will be installed soon after the meeting of the presbytery.

Several nights ago some young people gathered in the old Methodist church at Locustville, a village on the southeast corner of the county, for an entertainment to be given there next Monday evening. A number of boys, ranging in age from 12 to 16 years, assembled on the outside and demanded admittance to the church. They were refused, and a fight broke out between the boys and the church authorities, and an investigation may follow. The boys are said to be badly frightened at the prospect of legal proceedings, and are now trying to convince people that they were only engaged in a game of hide-and-seek.

An amusing story comes from Bradford's Neck, on the seaside. A man recently arrived in that neighborhood for the purpose of buying young calves, and gave it out that he would give \$5 a head for all calves that had cut their lower teeth, and \$5 for those that had cut their upper teeth. It is said that nearly every man in that locality having calves to sell caught them and examined their mouths, to see if the upper teeth had come through. The investigation led to discovery of the fact that cattle have no upper teeth.

A DOUBLE WEDDING. Marriage of Two Sisters in Bedford County. BEDFORD CITY, VA., April 16.—(Special.)—On Wednesday, at Timber-ridge church, about four miles from here, a very beautiful double marriage was celebrated at high noon. The daylight from many piano and banquet lamps gleamed upon a scene of rare beauty and freshness. The decorations of evergreens and cut-flowers were arranged against a background of white. There were arches over the two aisles, and a long garland arching over the pulpit. Beneath this arch the two couples stood during the ceremony. At four o'clock the brides, wearing elegant gowns, and the bridesmaids, in white, were escorted by Miss Eugenie Lyle, announced the arrival of the bride parties. These advanced down the two aisles in the following order: Miss Bessie Fugate, of Roanoke, with Miss Jennie Fugate, Mr. Cabell Thomas, of Bedford City, with Miss Mattie Kincannon, of the county; Mr. George Parker, with Miss Berta Johnson; Mr. John Bowers, with Miss Maggie Whorley; Mr. T. T. Dickerson, of Buena Vista, with Miss Tallaferra, of Lynchburg; Mr. G. K. Wingfield, with Miss Bessie Barnett; Mr. Abner Whorley, with Miss Berta Lyle; Mr. M. T. Tallaferra, of Lynchburg, with Miss Mattie Bell; Mr. Earl Goggin, with Mr. Lettich Lucas, acted as ushers.

Following the attendants came the brides and grooms, Miss Bessie Fugate and Rev. P. A. Anthony, of Lynchburg, and Miss Mattie Kincannon and Theodore Kincannon. The brides, who are sisters, are robed in becoming gowns of pure white, as were their maids of honor, Misses Tallaferra, of Lynchburg, and Mattie Kincannon. The party passed beneath the arches, crossed over and formed beneath the large arch, and the two couples to be wed were met by Revs. Charles Anthony and J. T. Kincannon, who performed the two ceremonies in an impressive manner.

At the conclusion of the ceremony the entire bridal party drove to the home of Mrs. Fugate, where a collation was served. The two brides and grooms took the westbound afternoon train for Roanoke, and a handsome reception was given them that evening by Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Stone.

Rev. and Mrs. Anthony will reside in Buena Vista, where he has charge of the Baptist church. Mr. and Mrs. Kincannon will return to their home, at Lowry's.

THE SECURITY FORFEITED. HEATHSVILLE, VA., April 16.—(Special.)—The trial of the officers and crews of the Mary and dredge-boats Rockaway and Ostich did not commence yesterday, but was postponed until the June term. The owners of the vessels met in the court, after the vessels had been released, and the amount was paid over to the Auditor of Public Accounts, after the expenses were deducted. Remains that both vessels were released on bail.

MARRIAGE IN AMELIA. AMELIA COURTHOUSE, VA., April 16.—(Special.)—At 11 o'clock yesterday morning, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Susan E. Griggs, and Mr. L. L. Purnell, of Norfolk, Va., were united in marriage, Rev. J. R. Kennie, of the Presbyterian church, officiating. Mrs. Purnell is one of Amelia's favorite daughters. The marriage was very quiet, only a few intimate friends being invited. The bride was sweetly dressed in a drab cloth traveling suit, with hat to match. The happy couple, accompanied by their future home, in the City by the Sea.

DICKENSON NOTES. DWALE, VA., April 16.—(Special.)—County Court convened yesterday at Clintwood, and among the first cases called was that of the Commonwealth against E. V. Farmer, charged with killing Robert Baker. The defense asked that the case be continued till next term, and there was considerable wrangling over the matter of continuance, the prosecution urging for trial at this term.

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WYTHEVILLE. A Pretty Home Wedding—Personal and General Notes. WYTHEVILLE, VA., April 16.—(Special.)—There was a very pretty home wedding in Wytheville yesterday evening, at the home of Dr. E. W. Umberger. The contracting parties were Miss Lula Malm Umberger, sister of Dr. Umberger, and Mr. Seldon W. L. Reppas, one of the leading stock-raising and farmers in the fertile section of Black Lick in this county.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. George A. Maiden, after which elegant refreshments were served. The wedding march was played by Major W. H. Sanderson on the violin. Only a few special friends witnessed the ceremony.

There will be another attractive home wedding in this county Wednesday of next week, and the parties will be Miss Maude, daughter of Mr. Andrew L. Porter, of Speedwell, and Dr. Rhuey, of that place. Miss Porter is only seventeen.

Dr. Rhuey is a native of Grayson county, and is a brother of Mr. N. B. Hhuly, book-keeper for the Wytheville Woolen and Knitting-Mills Company. It is now trying the case of the Commonwealth vs. B. H. Neff, for selling liquor without license at his hotel, Alamo, at Rural Retreat. The case is an appeal from a decision of the Magistrate's court, in which Neff was found guilty, fined \$200, and given three months in jail.

The accused is a prominent man, and the case is attracting a great deal of attention. He is being defended by J. L. Gleaves, and Mr. C. B. Thomas is assisting Commonwealth's Attorney R. Sayers, Jr.

The news has just been received here, that the former home of the bride, the marriage of Miss Edith Louise, daughter of the late Dr. Leach, to Dr. H. W. Johnson, of Greenville, S. C. Dr. Leach was an Englishman, and he died in Wytheville, Va., about a year ago. The bride has for the past year been making her home with a brother in Greenville.

Jim Nowlin, a notorious negro gambler and petty thief, of this place, is in jail at Lynchburg on the charge of larceny. A white man named Marshall, of Campbell county, out of a gold watch and chain.

Nowlin bears a bad record, he being one of three Wytheville negroes who robbed a Montgomery county merchant a few years ago some \$125, for which they were tried and justly punished.

Only three of the five saloon-keepers in this place have applied for license for the coming year. Mr. Crockett Brown is building an addition to his imposing residence on North street.

Miss Annie, daughter of Commissioner-of-the-Revenue Joseph M. Crockett, is being married at her home in the Cove. Mr. W. P. McGavock, of Fredericksburg, is visiting his father, Mr. James H. McGavock, at Fort Chiswell, in this county.

Mrs. Terry has returned from a visit of some months to Bluefield. Mr. Robert Gibbons has returned to his home in Baltimore, greatly improved in health, after a brief stay at his boyhood home in this place.

Mr. Crockett Zimmerman, of Pocahontas, is in town, on his way to Cranberry, N. C.

ROCKBRIDGE. An Eagle Captured—Found Dead in a Field. LEXINGTON, VA., April 16.—(Special.)—Cameron Sherrard, of this place, has a live eagle, which was captured on Buffalo creek by a son of Mr. J. M. Anderson, a few days ago. One of its wings had been injured in some way, and it was captured with little difficulty.

News has been received here from Raphine, stating that Mr. William G. Kesterson, who lived on the farm of Mr. M. J. Harsh, near that place, was found dead in a field about a mile from his home. It is supposed that his death was caused by heart failure. He volunteered his services in the Confederate army, and was in the Fifty-second Virginia Regiment. He was wounded at the battle of Hatcher's Run, in February, 1865, and carried the ball causing his wound, in his shoulder, until his death.

The young ladies of the Mary Baldwin Seminary, of Staunton, were at Natural Bridge Thursday, and the pupils of the Young Ladies' College, of Waynesboro, visited there Friday.

Card to-day announcing the marriage of Miss Eleanor Hays Barclay and Mr. Carl Scholtz, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. Barclay, of this place, on next Thursday night, at eight o'clock. The prospective groom is a civil engineer at Mammoth, W. Va.

Miss Lilly Cole has gone to Fort Riley, Kan., to visit the family of Lieutenant Edmund Blake.

The Rev. Dr. J. A. Quarles, of Washington, after the University, will deliver the baccalaureate sermon at the Valley Female Seminary, at Waynesboro, this evening.

WE! FIRE! FIRE!

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF Men's and Boys' CLOTHING, HATS, AND Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods contained in the store occupied by MRS. B. FLORSHEIM, EXECUTRIX, 328 East Broad Street, Corner Fourth, and damaged by fire and water on the night of April 11th, will be sold, commencing Saturday Morning at 9 o'clock sharp, and shall be continued day after day until the entire stock is sold.

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